The Bombay Gazette.

N. 7,253.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 22nd June at noon.

June		July.
Leave Bombay 22	Leave Madras	5
„ Karwar 24	„ Coconada	7
„ Narrakal 26	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Tuticorin 28	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo 29	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle 30	„ False Point	10
July.	Arrive Calcutta	11
„ Negapatam 2		

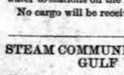
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

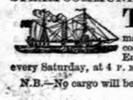
The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 12th June, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	2
„ Gwadur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	8
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire	26	„ Gwadur	14
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes for. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 29 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dunelm," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dunelm."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.—

One Brougham, by Aberdeen Melvin, builders.
One Brougham, by Soare Hall, Soho.
One Sociable Carriage, by J. Barton & Sons, Patent, Bristol.
One Mail Phaeton by Lewis, builder, Salisbury.
One double seat open Phaeton with German shutters.
One pleasure front frame Sociable by, Kosseth, Longacre; and
One (2) two wheel Dog Cart, by Newton.

RAHIMTOOLA SULIMAN & Co., Byculla, Parell Road.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED LIEBIG'S FOOD.

AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeper good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it, as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. HASSALL'S *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER on *Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14 Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. }

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

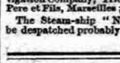
The Steam-ship "Yeara," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 23rd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 15th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Salsette," (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 14th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th June, 1869.

WANTED CONSIGNEES for a cargo of Rice, per "Richard Cobden," from Rangoon, shipped by Messrs Bullock Brothers & Co. Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents for "Richard Cobden."

Bombay, 10th June, 1869.

THE Office of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company, Limited, has been removed to Sassoon's Buildings, Marine Lane, off Apollo Street.

GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1869.

MONEY ORDER AGENCY at COOMPTA.—NOTICE.—Mr. M. R. Saldanha, Special Sub-Registrar at Coompta, has been appointed Money Order Agent at that station.

The Agency will open on the 15th instant.

EDWARD RULE, For Controller.

Chief Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from the 15th June 1869 Bhoogoor station, on the North Eastern Extension of this Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic, and goods will be booked to and from it for all stations on the Line.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following just arrived:—

Old Tom, Swaine Boorde & Co.
Port Wine, Wm. Maxwell & Co., Liverpool.
Porter, Tennent's XXX.
Champagne, fine.
Sherries, do. and medium.

A. J. KINLOCH & Co., No. 1 Military Square.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.—No. 9 MARINE STREET.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the ship "Messenger" from Boston with a cargo of Wenham Lake Ice. Price at present nine pies per pound from our Ice Delivery room. Six pies per pound, if a ton or more is required, to be delivered from alongside the ship.

FARNHAM & Co.

10th June, 1869.

OVERLAND PROVISION, just landed ex "Goleonda":—

Prime York Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese
Wiltshire Bacon.	Cheshire do.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.—A fresh batch of Thompson's master No. 1, Dawson's do. „ 1, just received in good condition.

J. NEUBERG.

PONDICHERRY INDIANA CIGARS, in boxes of 250 each.
Long Common Cheroots do.

J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNA CIGARS.—Purchasers of large quantities are allowed a considerable discount.

J. NEUBERG.

AUCTION SALE of the wrecked ship Great Northern.—On Monday, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Mennere & Co. will sell by public auction, at the village called Cullum, near Bassein, on account of whom it may concern, by order of the Agent, for the benefit of all concerned.

The hull and cargo of the wrecked ship Great Northern, 1416 tons register, and carrying 1814 tons of North Wales Main Steam Coal, together with all stores, masts, yards, sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, &c., &c., as she now lies near the village of Cullum, off Bassein.

The ship was newly metalled and had new spars, wire riggings, &c., before leaving Liverpool in December last. The ship is copper fastened and well found in all description of stores. The cargo consists of 1814 tons of the best North Wales Main Steam Coal.

The purchaser will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money as soon as the lot is knocked down. He will also have to pay the custom duty and other expenses (if any).

All the risks after the sale will be on the buyer.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!!—Just received ex P. & O. s. s. Behar, a very large supply of Mineralised Sheeting Waterproof Coats, Caps, and Leggings, of a very superior quality. Per suit, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Also a quantity of Waterproof material in the piece, for the convenience of gentlemen having their garments made to order in any shape. Waterproof riding suits made to measure, Rs. 35.

Also some very neat patterns of dark mixed Angola Tweeds, of a very light texture, suitable for the Rains, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per suit.

N. K. has just received a few very choice lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; also Infantry Officers' Regulation Saddles and Bridles by J. A. Owen, of Leicester Square, London, Harness and Saddle makers to the Royal Family.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 MEADOW STREET, FORT.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

VETERINARY CLYSTER SYRINGE and STOMACH PUMP, in mahogany case.
FLEAMS, with one, two, or three blades.
FLEAMS, with patent backs.
BLOOD STICKS.
DRENCHING HORNS.
DRAWING KNIVES.
ROWELLING BISTOURIES and Scissors.
KNIVES.
POCKET CASES of Instruments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FLOWER SEEDS.

SELECTED FOR INDIA.

African Marigold.	Mignonette.
Balsam, Mixed.	Nasturtium, Climbing.
Betunia, Mixed.	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb,
Candy Tuft, Mixed.	Nigella.
China Aster, Mixed.	Poppy, Mixed.
Convolvulus, Major.	Prince's Feather.
Convolvulus, Minor.	Snapdragon, Mixed.
Cypopsis Drummondii.	Sunflower.
Cornflower, Mixed.	Sweet Pea, Mixed.
Escholtzia Californica.	Sweet William, Mixed.
Indian Pink.	Verbena, Mixed.
Larkspur, Mixed.	Virginia Stock.
Lupine, Mixed.	Zinnia Elegans.

Each packet is accompanied by a sheet of directions by an Indian horticulturist, by careful attention to which fine beds of blossom may be obtained.

Price per packet, cash Rs. 4 annas 8, Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WRITING INKS,

MANUFACTURED BY

BLACKWOOD & Co.,

as used, exclusively, in all the

GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

And by all the leading Public Companies in London; by their fluidity and ready flow are especially adapted for use in India.

BLACK WRITING FLUID.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12 ..... „	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0

COPYING INK.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2 .. „	20 0	22 0

BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... „	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	18 0	21 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID,

A brilliantly rich red ink.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS.

For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3	8	4 0
One Shilling size, as. 12 ..... „	7	0	8 0
Two Shilling size, Rs. 1½ ..... „	13	0	15 0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½ ..... „	25	0	28 0

N.B.—Special quotations to retailers and large consumers by the

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOFS,

JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

2 Metal Plates.
2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
2 Forks (Electroplated).
2 Tumblers.
2 Finger Napkins.
1 Pepper and Salt Box.
1 Butter Jar.
1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held in the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Thursday the 10th June 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M. Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1. Proposed by A. McConochie, Esq., seconded by Jamsetjee Cowasjee, Esq., that the provisional sale of the property of the Company made by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Chairman, to Mr. Narayen Crishna Laud, for Rs. 65,000, the terms of which appear in the agreement between the Directors and Narayen Crishna Laud, dated the 7th June, instant, be confirmed.

2. Proposed by Thomas Ormiston, Esq., and seconded by William Gordon, Esq., that clause 42 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THOMAS WILSON, Chairman.

Bombay, 10th June, 1869.

SELLING OFF FANCY GOODS.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c. Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books,

GLASSWARE.

Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Liqueur Sets, &c., &c. Card Plates, Scent Bottles, Bouquet Holders,

TOYS in great variety.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS of various patterns.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country-made. Table-cloths and Napkins to match, Towels, &c.

The above goods are being disposed of at a great reduction for cash payment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Damodhur Morobu, Anundrao Morobu, Anpoonabae, widow of the late Morobu Bhimjee, and Gokurachee and Goonjeebae, widows of the late Daji Bhimjee, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted and agreed to sell to Sha Nurseydass Khimchund, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, called Coucher, belonging to the estate of the late Wissoo Shamjee, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Coppersmith's street, and fronting towards the south of the public road of Coppersmith's street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said house stands in the name of Dajee Bhimjee in the books of the Collector of Assessment, and contains by admeasurement 77 feet and 9 inches in length and 19 feet and 3 inches in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public street of Coppersmith called Syed Abdool Rymun Street, on or towards the west by the house of Babajee Anunta, on or towards the south by the public road called Coppersmith Street, and on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said vendors. All persons having any claims on the said property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 9th June, 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS,

At Reduced Prices.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nature Study by H. Drues	4	12
The Secret out, or 1,000 Tricks with cards	1	12
Early Poems and Sketches by Thomas Hood (cloth)	1	4
Do. do. do.	3	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide	4	0
Rupert Godwin, by Miss Braddon	1	0
Army List for May	2	0
Do. Do., an elementary Text Book of Human Physiology..	0	10
Other People's Windows, by the author of "The Gentle Life"	4	8
The Mobility of Life, its graces and virtues, portrayed in prose and verse, with 24 pictures printed in colours	28	12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings, edited by Tom Hood	5	12
Do. Family Picture History of England	2	8
Ladies' Equestrian Guide, by Mrs. S. Clarke	6	4
La Fontaine's Fables, illustrated by Gustave Doré	22	8
Coote's Musical Album—Illustrated	8	0
New Table Book of Fun—illustrated	15	12
Hart's Quarterly Army List for April 1869	7	0
Bengal „ „ „	8	0
Bombay Army List „ „ „	3	0
Schiller's Works—French 12 vols.	5	0
Marryat's Universal Code of Signals	7	8

WALTZES

Beautiful for ever ..... each	1 5
Il Bacio ..... „	1 5
Rosa ..... „	1 12
Castagnette ..... „	1 12
Souvenir ..... „	1 12
Visiones ..... „	1 12
Satanella and the Fairy Rose ..... each	1 12
Dreamland and Adeline ..... „	1 12

GALOPS.

The Zoo—and the Courier ..... each	1 5
Fiery Steed and the Chequot ..... „	1 5
Jack O'Lantern and Sardanopalus ..... „	1 5
Earl Dwyr and Rocket ..... „	1 5
Belle of Ireland and Full cry ..... „	1 12
Spirit of the Ball and Robinson Crusoe ..... „	1 5
Velocipede and Snow Drift ..... „	1 5

QUADRILLES.

Christmas Gathering	1 12
Captain Jinks—comic	1 5
Captain Jinks—comic	1 12
Alina Mater and Rage of London ..... each	1 12
Les Quatre Saisons de Chalaret ..... „	1 12
Perichole and Les Pompiere De France ..... „	1 12
Duke of Edinburgh	1 5
Cuckoo—introducing the admired Melody "The Cuckoo" ...	1 5
Beauty and the Beast	1 12

OPERATIC FAVORITES.

Il Trovatore	1 0
Lucia Di Lammermoor	1 5
La Favorita	1 5
La Sonnambula	1 0
Les Huguenots	1 5
Faust	1 12
La Traviata	1 0
Macbeth and Linda Di Chamouni, each	1 0
Ernani, Rigoletto & Martha	1 0

LANCERS.

Gaiety, and Knight of St. Patrick	1 12
Polkas—Madrid—and Il Bacio	1 5

Bombay, 11th June, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1867.

LIME & LEMON JUICE.

INVALUABLE IN WARM CLIMATES.

The Act requires that all Lime and Lemon Juice supplied to Merchant Ships shall have been previously tested and certified of good quality by a Government Inspector, to be fortified with fifteen per cent. of proof spirits.

For the convenience of Commanders of vessels, MacDougall Brothers supply their Agents at various ports with Lime Juice, packed as required by the Act, with *full directions for use.*

The Minimum allowance for each man is 1 oz. per diem after a ship shall have left port ten days. Each bottle, containing an imperial quart, will suffice one man for 36 to 40 days.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperiall Quarts ... ...each	2	2 8
Do. do. ... ...per doz.	22 0	26 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MANUSCRIPT BOOKS;

Strongly bound in Morocco; ruled, plainly for MEMORANDA, or with columns for ACCOUNTS.

FOOLSCAP OCTAVO

(6 by 3⅞ inches.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
18 Sheets (288 pages) ... ...each	0 14	1 0
24 „ (384 pages) ... ... „	1 2	1 4
24 „ with lock and key ... ... „	3 8	4 0

POST OCTAVO

(7 by 4½ inches).

18 Sheets..	1 8	1 12
24 do.	1 12	2 0
24 do. with lock and key	4 0	4 8

DEMY OCTAVO

(7½ by 4¾ inches).

18 Sheets	1 12	2 8
24 do..	2 4	2 0
24 do. with lock and key	4 8	5 8

FOOLSCAP FOLIO

(13 by 8 inches.)

Strongly half bound in Morocco, cloth sides; ruled plainly for letter copying or report books, or with columns for use as day books, cash books or ledgers.

3 quires (288 pages)	4 8	5 0
5 quires (480 pages)	6 8	7 0
10 quires (960 pages)	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842, AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Qts. per doz. Rs. 30 0	Pts. per doz. Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU LAUZAN, Black capsule,	„ ..... „	25 0 „ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule,	„ ..... „	22 0 „ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule,	„ ..... „	22 0 „
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule,	„ ..... „	18 8 „ 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule,	„ ..... „	17 0 „ 10 0
MEDOC, Red capsule	„ ..... „	15 8 „ 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule,	„ ..... „	13 8
SAUTERNE, Red capsule,	„ ..... „	22 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded ..... Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto ..... „ 26 0
MACON, ditto ..... „ 21 0
CHABLIS, ditto ..... „ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes {	Silver Foil	„ ..... „ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 0
do do do	Silver foil ..... „ 32	„ 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25	...
„ „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	...
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark ..... Rs.	30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature ..... „	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine ..... „	18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mazagon shares. There were sellers for Old Bank of Bombay shares to-day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	300	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1480
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	880
2,780,000	1,000	600	,,11-14	Do. New	475
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
...	2,000	1,800	Nil	Port Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1299

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
75,000	3,000	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750 ps	Apollo Press Co.	16,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	1000do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
160,000	2,000	1,800	100 ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1169
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
250,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2990
150,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	295
...	5,000	all	...	Changa Spinning	1875
160,000	2,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1400
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Manockji Petit's	690
250,000	1,000	all	50	Oriental	1050
200,000	2,500	all	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1130
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA—5TH JUNE, 1869.

Government Securities.—The market was flat; no transaction reported in 4 per cents., Public Work 5 per cents., or 5 per cents. of 1856-57; only a trifling business was done in 5½ per cents. at Rs. 14-4 and 14-6 premium.

In shares, the following sales and purchases were reported:—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,635.

National Bank shares at Rs. 137½.

Punjab Bank shares. at Rs. 85.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 289 and 295.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 50.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 65.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Forbes, Brigade General, Staff, leave, from Poona.

Weir, Major, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Bowles, Ensign, 93th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.

Morant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Station of Deolalee is hereby declared a Military Cantonment, under Act III. of 1867.

Captain J. B. Leggett, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Government of India has decided that transport for soldiers of British Regiments or Batteries transferred, at their own request, from one Corps to another, will be provided by the State. This rule is not applicable to the Native Army, unless the transfer is made on purely public grounds.

It has been ruled by the Government of India that officers, when ordered from one station to another for examinations for admission to the Staff Corps, shall be allowed to travel to and fro at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed:—

Northern Division Order, dated 10th March, directing Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, R.A., to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major Pottinger, on special duty to Bajpootana.

The following order is confirmed:—

Sind Division Order, dated 7th April 1869, directing Captain Tanner, officiating Wing Officer 29th Regt. N. I., to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division, vice Major Mallaby, proceeded on leave.

Major H. Foster, Commanding the Kurrachee Depot, performed the duties of Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, from the 16th to the 29th April 1869, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant W. Luckhardt, 109th Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The appointments of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals A. Wright to be Inspector General Indian Medical Department, and of Surgeon Major E. Mahaffy, M.D., C.B., to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, notified in General Order No. 195, dated 10th March 1869, are to have effect from the 28th February 1869.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Brebner, late Indian Navy, is re-appointed Superintendent of Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary from the 1st March 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain W. F. F. Waller, V.C., in the appointment of 2nd in Command Sawunt Waree Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Superintendent.

Lieutenant W. H. J. Stopford is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant, Kolhapoor Local Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolapoor and Southern Mahratta Country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. F. Berthon, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm at Alligaum, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Poona District.

Mr. S. N. Tagore, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, made over charge of his office to the Judge and Session Judge of that District on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, Temporary Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Khandeish District, assumed charge of his Office on the 1st instant, and made the necessary declaration of office, as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1865.

Azum Vishwanath Soobrao, Shirastedar of the Sircy Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Canara District.

Mr. M Melvill to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judiciature at Bombay during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Newton on furlough or until further orders.

Major W. Widdicombe to act as Judicial Commissioner, in Sind, and Judge of the Sudder Court in that province, till the arrival of Mr. M. Melvill's successor.

Mr. C. B. Izon to act as Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts to act, until further orders, as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, for the detached Station of Sholapoor.

Under Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Phillpotts with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Sub-Collectorate of Sholapoor.

Mr. G Ayrst to act until further orders as Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat.

Azum Crishnajee Apajee, Acting Head Karkoon of Moodebehal Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kulladghee District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Candy acted as First Assistant Collector of Canara from 15th April to 11th May 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. W. Anderson to be First Assistant Collector of Surat.

Mr. T. Monk Mason to be First Assistant Collector of Kulladghee.

Mr. W. Leibschwager, Superintendent Preventive Service having resumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the sick leave for one year granted to him on the 13th March last is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major G. G. W. Maitland assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, on the 17th May 1869, from Surgeon Major Thorp, before office hours.

Mr. F. B. Clerk, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed an examination in Canarese.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. David Young assumed charge of the duties of Acting Professor of Botany, Grant Medical College, on the 27th ultimo.

Messrs. Chanbasapa Baslingappa Dharwarkur and Nagoah Venayek Bapat have been permitted to exchange charge of the offices held by them of Deputy Educational Inspectors Belgaum and Dharwar Sub-Divisions, respectively, with effect from 24th May last.

Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dann, B.A., is appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. J. Ffennell is appointed Acting Chaplain of Malligaum, visiting the several dependent stations.

The Senior Regimental Officer of European Troops stationed at Colaba for the time being, and the Chaplain of Colaba for the time being, and H. Forman, Esquire, are hereby appointed Trustees of St. John's Church, Colaba.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Henry J. Duggan and Captain W. H. Wilson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, on the 26th ultimo.

Messrs. J. Nugent and G. M. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira on the 21st ultimo, before office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Captain S. F. McGillivray and Mr. W. A. East, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Canara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Canara on the 26th May 1869 in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER N.D.

Major G. A. Laughton and J. Gibson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Bombay Revenue Survey, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following rule, made by the Sudder Court of the Province of Sind, under the provisions of (Bombay) Act XII. of 1865, has been sanctioned by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and is substituted for No. 8 of the Rules published in the *Government Gazette* under date the 4th April 1867:—

"8. The names of all persons found by the Examination Committee to be competent, shall be reported by the Committee to the Judge of the Sudder Court, who will thereupon, on payment of the requisite fee, issue to each successful Candidate a certificate, giving authority to practise in all the Courts in Sind, if the Candidate have passed the Examination in the Kurrachee District, or if otherwise, in the Sudder Court, and in the Courts (other than the District Court of Kurrachee) of such District or Districts, as to the Sudder Court may seem fit; Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Sudder Court, to refuse or withhold such Certificate. Provided also, that, if necessary, the Pleaders in any District may be attached by the Judge of the District to particular Courts."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, June 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. L. Ratton, M. D., of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, is temporarily appointed to the Civil medical charge of the Nursingpore District, in the Central Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Nursingpore, in the Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Baboo Rajendro Rai Mullick, Rai Bahadoor, has been nominated by the Governor General in Council, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum in succession to Vernon Hugh Schalch, Esq., *viz.*

Colonel Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, R.A., F.R.S.A., has been nominated by the Governor General in Council, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum to fill the vacancy temporarily caused by the appointment of Edward Clive Bayley, Esq., as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

The services of Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Secunderee, in the Province of Oudh, vice the Reverend F. C. Viret. Notification No. 167, dated the 4th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Edward Temple, Assistant Political Agent in Bundlekund and Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Central India Agency.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Hermann Meinrich Kruger as Officiating Consul for the North German Confederation at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Neibuhr.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. F. Gerlach, to officiate as Consul for Austria at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. E. Pandorf.

Captain E. D. Gompertz, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, has passed the examination in the subjects prescribed for Cantonment Magistrates, with the exception of Canarese.

Captain W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having availed himself on the forenoon of the 21st March 1869 of only 10 days of the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Notification No. 125, dated 20th January 1869, the remaining portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, officiated as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class during Captain Laughton's absence.

The services of Lieutenant R. C. Evanson, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Electric Telegraph Department, to be Director of Traffic in that Department with effect from the 1st of May 1869.

The designation of the Superintendent of Construction in the Telegraph Department, is altered to that of Director of Construction.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Garrett, Post Master of Madras, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for six months. Mr. C. Percy is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Madras during the absence of Mr. Garrett.

Mr. W. H. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, is appointed to officiate for six months as Assistant to the Post Master General of Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions by Brevet, are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major John James Hood Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Charles James Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Major, from 23rd March 1869, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. A. Howden, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Charles Frederick Browne, 19th May 1869.

Major Edmund William Eardley Howard, 21st May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Patrick Briggs, of Infantry, for six months, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent.—No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery:—

Lieutenant J. A. Kelso, Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern, vice Captain H. F. Pritchard, who vacates on promotion to the rank of Captain.

Honorary Ensign John Macdougal Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Commissary of the Army Commissariat Department, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

Lieutenant George John Hare, of Her Majesty's 103rd Regt. 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 28th February 1868 subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent:—

Captain H. D. Metcalfe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 17th (The Royal Poorbeah) Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Subaltern and Adjutant during the absence on leave of Captain E. H. Shaw, and Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

Lieutenant R. Bazett, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a third class Commissary of Ordnance.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the 4th Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force:—

Assistant Surgeon G. G. McLaren, M. B., of the Medical Department, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon G. Thomson, M. B., appointed to the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent:—

Captain H. C. Onslow, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major E. Hill, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. Ottley, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant vice Captain Onslow.

Lieutenant William George Craigie Halkett, of Her Majesty's 10th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, and Officiating Quarter Master, 30th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 16th April 1868 subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant T. P. Stevens, unattached, late Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry (Pioneers), is removed from the service on the pension to which he is entitled, viz., five (5) shillings a day, with effect from the 3rd June 1869.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Military Account Department, with effect from the 5th ultimo, being the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel E. Grant, Presidency Pay Master of Bombay, exceeded the prescribed period of leave to Europe:—

Major D. B. Young, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Presidency Pay Master at Bombay.

Major F. W. Knight, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Pay Master, and attached to the Poona Circle in which he has been officiating.

The rates of pay of the hospital bheestees and grass-cutters attached to the Hazara and Peshawur Mountain Train Batteries, are Rs. 5 and 9 respectively, instead of Rs. 4 and 8 as laid down in G. G. O. No. 203 of the 19th February 1869.

With a view to obviate any misapprehension on the subject, it is hereby notified that it was intended, under G. G. O. No. 358 of the 25th March 1869, to grant retrospective effect to the provisions of paragraph 27 of G. G. O. No. 550 of the 5th June 1868, which applies only to the case of widows of subordinates of the Medical Department who came on pension on or subsequent to the 1st January, 1866, a similar boon having been granted to the widows of Warrant Officers of other Departments by G. G. O. No. 829 of the 28th August 1868. The enhanced rates of retiring and invalid pension in the case of Medical Subordinates, under the provisions of paragraph 22 of G. O. No. 550 of 1868, have effect only from the date of that order.

In supersession of G. G. O. dated Simla, 28th April 1860, and with reference to a recent decision of the Government of India in the Financial Department, that stores, not the property of Government, should pay customs duty, it is hereby notified that all clothing, military equipments, or other stores, such as under regulations the men are bound to provide for themselves, liable to customs duty when imported for the use of Native Regiments, either direct or through the Clothing Department, and that this duty must be paid by the regiment importing them. When the articles are provided through the intervention of the Clothing Department, the cost price charged by the State will include the customs duty. This order in no way alters the existing rule, under which no such equipments are to be imported without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JUNE.

London.	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4 p. bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Thomas Mitchell	Simpson	Rangoon, March 23.
	Bedfordshire	——	Liverpool, March 11.
	Celestial Empire	Pandow	London, Feb. 24.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Obern, Sowill, to Liverpool.

Ship Rathfern, Mitchell, to Liverpool.

Ship Guern, Rice, to Liverpool.

Ship British Peer, Davies, to Liverpool.

Ship Mary Anne, Lovett, to Rangoon.

Steamer Behar, Lockie, to China.

Ship Botanist, Edgar, to Liverpool.

The ship Courrier de Bombay, to Bordeaux via Pondicherry began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	June 11	Friday	July 23
,,	June 25	,,	Aug. 9
,,	July 9	,,	,, 20

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

15th June.	9th October.
13th July.	6th November.
11th August.	4th December.
7th September.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

June 7th.	September 9th.
July 7th.	October 4th.
August 9th.	November 5th.
	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line of the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MULLIGAN—CHRISTIE—June 5th, at Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Miss E. A. Mulligan to A. D. L. Christie, Esq., Trigonometrical Survey.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BEAMES.—May 31st, at Balasore, the wife of J. Beames, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

WILSON.—June 9th, at May Road, Hastings, the wife of Mr. James Wilson, (Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

THE meeting of the Bench of Justices has not been either dramatic or sensational; the fervid lovers of what they call the "stern and dry" methods having failed to carry their points. Indeed, the proceedings were businesslike, partly, perhaps, because the Chairman exerted himself to guide the discussion, and did not, on this occasion, let the initiative slip out of his hands. The defeat of Mr. Pratt was foreseen, and the failure of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee was sufficiently marked to prevent any Justice from venturing to propose partial inquiries having a strong savour of narrow personality, none the less objectionable because they may be moved in good faith, based on an incomplete comprehension of the real questions at issue. Mr. Sorabjee is an honest and public-spirited man, but he was guilty of an error of judgment which, if repeated, will impair his usefulness.

The Municipal question has entered on a new phase; one that we may characterize, but shall not at present discuss. It may be described as a fresh attempt to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Mr. Scoble has devised, or at least expounded, a course of action intended to meet present exigencies which has the merit of looking businesslike. As we understand it, the Finance Committee will draft a letter, refuting the inaccurate remarks made by "the Right Honourable the Governor in Council" in Mr. Wyllie's letter of censure, and plainly insisting on the responsibility of the Government for the state of the Municipality. That is wise, and it is also both wise and dignified to refrain from asking again for a Commission. Next, a number of amateur committees are appointed whose business it will be to do what a Government Commission ought to do—discover evils and suggest remedies. This turn of affairs we shall shortly consider more at length, merely remarking that it is a concession by the Bench of very doubtful value; and that it will probably secure for the Executive and the Government a quiet life until the end of the year. In other words, it is a mode of deferring to a future time the settlement of the question. Perhaps that is not its least recommendation in quarters where it seems to be forgotten that procrastination is the thief of time—and of money.

RECURRING once more to the Loafer question we may ask again the oft-repeated question, What is to be done with him? Hitherto we have allowed him to go on unmolested—nay, even helped him in his career. But he has become incorrigible at last, and the class has increased so rapidly lately and become so large a one, that the evil it creates can no longer be overlooked. No town can be more interested in the settlement of this question than Bombay. Every loafer is a tax on the productive industry of the community. He is, in fact, a parasite who feeds on society at large. That town, therefore, where these vagabonds congregate in the largest numbers is necessarily the greatest sufferer. There is a popular delusion on the origin of the loafer. It is generally supposed that loafers are chiefly runaway sailors—that when a ship comes to anchor and some of the hands are dismissed or allowed leave of absence on shore, these men, instead of returning to their vessel, adopt in preference the roving profession of beggar. But this is not the case. Jack, though amazingly fond of a bit of fun, is anything but an idle fellow. Every one knows how hard he works on board a ship. When he gets to land all that he cares for is a lark in the town which lasts no longer than his money. Immediately his pockets are empty, again off he goes to his ship as jolly as when he left it, and works away just as if nothing had occurred. No: as a general rule, the loafer is not an idle Jack. He is more usually a dismissed, or retired, or pensioned soldier, and if none of these, then probably a good-for-nothing fellow of the lower artizan class. Many soldiers obtain their discharge with the distinct object of taking to this vagabond life. Any one who is acquainted with European troops in this country knows that in every regiment there is a certain proportion of very bad characters. There are men who will positively do nothing but mischief and evil. They will steal, they will destroy all their kit, and, if necessary, they will not hesitate even to use violence. Punishments produce no effect on them at all. Extra drills, solitary confinements, seem only to harden them in their career. They are what may be termed the Government's hard bargains. They are a charge on the State without any return being obtained from their labour. The example, too, which they set to their comrades is bad to the last degree. It is from this class chiefly that the army of loafers in India is recruited. Commanding officers do their utmost, and rightly so, to rid their regiments of these men, who, as soon as they are free, simply continue, in another sphere of life—the same conduct which characterised them as soldiers. The other large class which helps to swell the loafer ranks is the artizan. A great number of mechanics come out for employment to this country, and among these are some habitual drunkards and idlers. They leave England simply because they have destroyed their characters there, and have a difficulty in maintaining themselves. Habits of life are easily acquired, but they are thrown off with great difficulty. These men are very soon reduced in this country to the same level to which the indulgence of their evil propensities brought them in England. The European community in India being very much smaller, it is more difficult for a man to rid himself of a character which he has once assumed. Every act of misconduct is sooner discovered, and the chances of a man being able to continue for any length of time in an evil course without dismissal from his employers are exceedingly small. The ball rolls to the bottom of the hill uncommonly fast in India. So it is with the bad characters of the working class. They are soon reduced to poverty, and, having no real desire for steady, honest employment, they sooner or later become loafers. In some few cases—but they are very few indeed—real hardship converts a man for the time being into a beggar. But it is his own fault entirely if he continues one. We confess to having, what sentimentalists may term, a hard heart towards the beggar. Thackeray said that he knew of only one case in which a man had died of a broken heart, the cause being an overstrain in pulling up the anchor. We, in a similar spirit, believe that no man, except in times of dire famine, ever died for want of food who was willing to work for it. A loafer is to us one of the most humiliating of spectacles. We look upon him as a man utterly lost to every good human feeling and utterly undeserving of the least sympathy. We would treat him as an outcast from society. He plainly tells us by his conduct that he won't work. The sooner we convince him, on the other hand, that the community will not support him, the sooner shall we arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question. There are two ways in which the loafer may be taught that the public are in earnest with him. The first is by individual action on the part of every member of society, and the other is by the action of the Government. It has been said so often that we are almost ashamed to repeat it—but when will people learn that if there were no indiscriminate charity there would be no beggars, and that society itself has really created and supports the class against which it is now exclaiming. Those who have the cause of the poor in England most at heart have pointed out over and over again the evil that results from giving without knowing. Clergymen entreat that you will not relieve a beggar in the streets. But all to no purpose. A tale of misery utterly untrue, but told in whining tone of apparent distress, is sufficient. We are touched, we give our money, and the beggar, with a cant phrase to simulate thankfulness, goes on to the nearest public house to spend it. The really deserving poor are comparatively neglected. Is it too much to ask people in this country not to give indiscriminate charity at their doors? Is it necessary to prove that, so far from doing a good act, they are positively doing an evil one—that they are encouraging men to live in idleness for whom there is work if they will only seek it, and keep to it. Our conduct can only be likened to that of a man who, wishing to destroy a tree, should faithfully water it day after day. If individuals would only act in accordance with duty, and not on an impulse of what they flatter themselves is generosity at the moment, if every one would only remember that the more he gives way to his feelings the more is he acting unfairly to his neighbour, the loafer would soon disappear from the face of the land. But he would indeed be a sanguine man who should build on this means of eradicating the vagabond. When we urge people not to listen to the tales of loafers and not to give them money, we do so, if we may be permitted the expression, as abstract moralists. We point out the line of duty, hoping our words may have some effect on individuals, but well aware at the same time that the evil will never be overcome except by the sterner hand of the law. There are two ways for the Government to deal with the loafer. One is to send him back at once to Europe, and the other is to treat him in this country. The obvious objection to the former is that to adopt it would practically be to put a premium at once on the profession of the beggar. Every man who wanted to get out of the country would know that he could do so at any time by becoming a loafer. The happy prospect of a return to England would serve to make loaferism quite a popular profession. Those who advocate this mode of getting rid of the vagabond on the plea that, at all events, it would be a cheaper plan than the one of maintaining him here, urge also that it is utterly hopeless to expect to reform him in India. This latter point opens a very wide field for discussion, because we maintain that all experience in England goes to indicate the impossibility of reforming any man after he has gone through a certain course of vice. But we will not enter on this topic now. Let us consider the question in its other aspects. If our object is to prevent loaferism, what measure of success will attend our efforts if we proceed on the principle of making it attractive? To deter men from crime it is found necessary to punish them. But with regard to the loafer, what is proposed to be done is practically to tell him that we don't want him here, and are prepared to pay his expenses to England. The loafer will be very glad to hear it,

THE WRECK OF THE BUCENTAUR.

On Wednesday Mr. Corkg, Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. Walke, pilot, went out to the wreck in order to attempt to disfigure her to some extent. They succeeded in getting aboard, and, the foretopmast being cleared away, cut down the canvass or so arranged it, that it would be less likely to be mistaken for a vessel under sail;—this being preferable to bare poles which might not be so well distinguished. The cabin and the whole of the fittings are knocked out of the ship, the hold is full of water, a lot of the cargo is gone, and what remains is being knocked about in a miscellaneous dirty mess,—for the ship is lying among a deal of mud.

THE WRECK OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

The wreck of the Great Northern was visited on Wednesday by Mr. Cooper, agent for the owners, Captain Dixon, Surveyor for Lloyd's, and Captain Trew. In addition to the body of the cook, which was washed ashore on the day of the wreck, other fourteen bodies have been washed ashore. The two officers of the ship have been at the place since the wreck occurred, and they have taken charge of the bodies and had them buried. There is now only one missing. The ship is now breaking up and the cargo is being washed ashore. The wreck, which is lying about a mile off, is to be offered for sale on Monday.

We have received the following report from the captain:—"Sir,—I see so many statements respecting the loss of the Great Northern, that I beg you will insert the following facts:—On Friday last at 9-30 P. M., during heavy dirty weather, I first got soundings in 50 fathoms. I then shaped a correct course for this harbour, keeping the lead constantly going, allowing for leeway, current, tide, &c. On Saturday at 8 A. M., I was in a fair way for entering the port,—Colaba light bearing N. E. and Outer Light-ship S. E. I did not deem it prudent to run for an anchorage, but stood to the west, after which I did my best to work the ship to windward until she struck—always strictly avoiding getting within ten fathoms,—I remain, &c.,—T. Trew."

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Omnibus and General Conveyance Company (Limited) was held in the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering a proposal by the directors for the sale of the business. Mr. Wilson occupied the chair, and explained that the late Mr. Roberts had superintended the business and taken a very great interest in the affairs of the shareholders. Since his death, however, and since Mr. Maxwell had left, there had been none of the directors who could devote sufficient time to the business, and so they had accepted of the offer of Mr. Narayen Crishna Laud, who had offered Rs. 65,000 for the business. On the motion of Mr. Ormiston, a resolution was passed agreeing to cancel one of the rules of the Company so that it may be wound up voluntarily. Mr. Manisty, the solicitor of the Company, then explained the terms of the deed drawn up between the directors and the buyer. This provided for the payment of Rs. 32,500 on the 1st June, and the entering into possession yesterday—the grass and stable stock to be taken at valuation;—and the buyer to become owner on payment of Rs. 32,500 on 1st September, failing which payment, Rs. 16,250 would be forfeited and the property revert to the Company. A resolution was then passed confirming this deed, and Mr. Manisty explained that the resolution to wind up the Company would be deferred till 1st September. It is expected that the liquidation will yield 14 annas per rupee to the shareholders.

INSOLVENTS.

The following persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act 11 Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Marotee Dhonbeeba, lately traded in his own name, and in partnership with Goculdass Tezpal and Dyal Bhimjee under the name and firm of Goculdass Tezpal and in partnership with Narayen Govind Walaker under the name and firm of Bala Narayen; and also in partnership with Balapa Luximon Sett under the name and firm of Balapa Sett Gowray Gowker, as a general merchant.

Dhacksett Casisett, Crustnasett Casisett, and Pandoo Casisett, goldsmiths.

Sudoo Soomwar Goond, a toddy drawer.

Nathoo Ahmed, a Guzerathee clerk in the employ of one Casum Jooma.

Framjee Rustomjee, unemployed.

Bapoojee Chimajee and Gangabaee, widow of the late Thoomajee Bootay, the first named insolvent had lately carried on business as a contractor for supplying earth, in partnership with Bhawoo Condajee, Khanjee Alumkhan, Poonjajee Condajee, and Govindrao Ramjee, and was also carrying on business on his own account as a perfumery shopkeeper; and the second is a vegetable seller.

Anajee Ramjee, and Sucoobaee his wife, country liquor sellers.

Ahmed Dawood, and Imambee, widow of Shaik Mahomed, the first-named insolvent is buggy-driver.

Patel Sewlal Atmaram, lately traded as a general merchant under the name and firm of Atmaram Bhicaridass.

Mooljee Ranjee, a carpenter.

Thucker Tricum Purshotum, a merchant.

Gopalrao Ramrao, a bricklayer.

Vitoo Gopalrao, unemployed.

Bhimjee Madhowjee, formerly a merchant, now unemployed.

Ebram Rahimtoola and Haroon Jooma, the first-named insolvent is unemployed and the second in the service of Peroo Rowjee.

Esmall Oomer, an oilceller.

Dosabhoy Cursetjee, a Guzerathee writer.

Gunputrao Mucoondjee and Sucoo woman, unemployed.

Raghoonath Crustnajee, a proprietor of the Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Press.

Pootlee woman, a courtezan.

Caya Kheraz, formerly traded as a general merchant in partnership with Natha Jadowjee, under the name and firm of Natha Jadowjee, and lately in partnership with Canjee Parbat, under the name and firm of Canjee Parbat, and now unemployed.

Bhowoo Anunta Poy, an English writer, unemployed.

Thucker Ludha Naronjee, assistant muccadum.

Nursoo Papdoo, a moulder.

Thomas Morris Rozario, a clerk, unemployed.

Ameena woman, a courtezan.

Limboo woman, Ameen woman, and Chotoo Cader, the first and second named insolvents are unemployed, and the third a carpenter.

Vujeer Sajee, and Jewoobaee, wife of Sajee Perojee, the first is a bullock hackery driver, and the second unemployed.

Hurivulab Tooljaram, a blacksmith.

Jadowjee Bhugwunjee, a general merchant.

RESISTING SHERIFF'S OFFICERS.

On Wednesday last the Acting Chief Magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of Thackoordas Hurryvullubdas, Munchabaee, woman, and Rungeeldas for obstructing two Sheriff's fficers in the execution of their duty. The complainant, Bomanjee Merwanjee said—I am an assistant to Messrs. Pelly & Co., merchants of Bombay. I accompanied two Sheriff's officers this day to Dadur for the purpose of pointing out Jaikisson Hurryvullub, who is personally known to me, for the purpose of arresting him on a civil process issued by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature. On reaching his house at 7 A.M., we found him on the outer verandah downstairs washing his face. Abbajee, one of the Sheriff's officers, went inside the compound through a wicket door and arrested the defendant Jaikisson, who was pointed out by me as the person to be arrested. On this the defendant's brother, Thackoordas Hurryvullubdas, came with three or four other persons, knocked down the officer, Abbajee, and released the prisoner, who ran into the house. Abbajee ran to the door to prevent its being entirely closed by the parties inside. Amongst the parties who resisted the entrance of the Sheriff's officers was Munchabaee, the sister of the prisoner. Abbajee placed his foot within the door to prevent its being closed. On this Rungeeldas, station master at the Dadur station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, who is a nephew of the prisoner, came to the house and effected an entrance by another door, and he, assisted by others, pushed the door with such force that Abbajee was obliged to remove his foot, and the parties inside closed the door. I saw the prisoner's nephew, Rungeeldas, pushing the door, which was not quite closed. After this Rungeeldas came out of the house, by which way I cannot say, and snatched the warrant out of the bailiff's hand, threw it on the ground, stamped upon it with his foot, and calling the bailiff a d——b ——, asked him what he brought the paper there for. I charge the said Thackoordas Hurryvullubdas, Munchabaee, woman, and Rungeeldas with obstructing public servants in the execution of their duty; and pray that a warrant may issue for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance, 109 Justices being present, and the space in the room was crowded by the general public.

The Chairman said the first business before the Bench was the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, in reply to the letter from the Clerk to the Justices regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July 1865.

The letter referred to having been read by the Clerk (Mr. Leathes),

Mr. E. Pratt said—Sir,—I venture to beg for an early hearing chiefly on the ground that this is the first opportunity I have had of submitting to the Bench my views on the subject of the Government letter of the 22nd March last. I have reason to believe that the convictions to which I propose to-day to give expression are the convictions of large and influential sections of the community, and whether the proposal which I shall presently make be or be not accepted by the Bench, it cannot fail, I think, to give to our discussions a practical direction, and to that extent at any rate it may be useful. Before proceeding to submit a formal resolution, let me crave the indulgence of the Bench for my plainness of speech. I may not perhaps permit myself the liberty of calling a spade a spade. But I fear that my limited vocabulary will necessitate my using very plain words to describe very plain things; and let me hope that the Bench will in my case forgive the absence of roundabout phrases; and will remember, as my best excuse, that I have never been a member of their so-called Finance Committee. I beg to move, Sir, that the following letter be addressed by the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices:—

To the Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1,106, dated 8th May 1869, and, accepting the censure of Government therein conveyed, I am now directed by the Justices, in supercession of my previous communication, which they desire to cancel, to submit the following unreserved expression of their views respecting the municipal affairs of this city.

2. Looking to the evidences of disorganization in the municipal administration, to the painful and deplorable scandals connected therewith, and to the notorious pecuniary embarrassments of the Municipality, the Justices would be untrue to themselves and to their grave trust, if they now refrained from plainly stating that they consider the present state of the municipal affairs of this city to be discreditable, and to demand prompt and vigorous correction.

3. The Justices think it probable that several of the grievances felt and complained of by the people of Bombay may be referable to a want of precision in the opinions which have hitherto guided legislation, as to the respective limits of imperial and municipal interests, and as to the respective objects and obligations of imperial and municipal government. The Justices are prepared, moreover, to admit that much of the prevailing dissatisfaction may be due to special defects in the existing municipal system, or to the general unfitness, from various causes, of resident Justices to exercise, as a corporate body, a sustained and effective supervision over the affairs of the Bombay Municipality.

4. But theoretical errors in legislation and a defective municipal constitution will not bear the burden of the wrong-doing of the last four years. It is, I am instructed to say, chiefly due to faults and failures by executive officers.

5. No legislation, however wise, and no constitution, however perfect, could have adequately guarded against the abuse or misuse by executive officers of powers committed to their discretion. No constitutional supervision, however close, could have prevented the reckless and ill-considered reforms effected in 1865 in the subordinate administrative machinery—reforms which having involved a large expenditure in the shape of gratuities to honest servants who were dismissed for the purpose of *amalgamating* the assessing and collecting establishments, —must now, it is reported, be again revised, so as to admit of a return to the old system of *separate* assessing and collecting establishments. No theoretical check, however complete, could have precluded the selection, by the executive, of men like Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt as its instruments, or have ensured earnestness and vigour on the part of the executive in bringing to justice such instruments when convicted of misconduct. And no budget rules, however rigid, could have ensured the restriction of the expenditure of the Municipality within the limits of its income; or could have hindered the wanton conversion of public lands into private property, and the application, in defiance of all principle and equity, of the nominal realizations from the sale of such lands towards defraying current charges. In short, no practicable system could have been devised for deterring the executive from doing things which it ought not to have done, or leaving undone things which it ought to have done, where a previous determination existed on its part to treat rules and regulations with contempt.

6. With every disposition to make reasonable allowance for the supposed difficulties of the executive arising out of a state of things the existence of which is admitted in the 3rd paragraph of this letter, the Justices are constrained to record their conviction that the evident disorganization in the administration of the affairs of this city, the deplorable scandals connected therewith, and the discreditable pecuniary embarrassments of the Municipality are due mainly to an unwise or to a misuse by the Municipal Commissioner and Controller of Accounts of the powers committed to them by law, and to a flagrant usurpation of an authority which they were not legally entitled to exercise.

7. The subject of the 3rd paragraph of this letter is a large one, which the Justices propose shall, with other matters, form hereafter the subject of enquiry and report.

8. But the Justices think that more than a mere correction of theoretical errors and constitutional defects is needed. And the practical suggestion which they venture immediately to submit is this, namely, the untransfer from the service of the Municipality to the service of Government of the two gentlemen who now hold the appointments of Municipal Commissioner and Controller of Municipal Accounts,—gentlemen who, it is believed, have served Government in various capacities with credit to themselves and advantage to the State, who, it is hoped, may again be permitted to occupy suitable spheres of usefulness under Government, but who, the Justices are constrained to record, have signally failed to give satisfaction in the discharge of the unaccustomed duties to which they were called in 1865."

Having read to the meeting the foregoing letter, Mr. Pratt continued—I have but a few words to add. I do not know what prospect there is of my obtaining the adoption of this letter by the Bench. I do not even know if my motion is likely to be seconded. I do not overlook the fact that Mr. Crawford, and therefore Mr. Maidment, have many friends among the Justices, and on most questions in which they are interested may command, or at any rate have hitherto commanded, a majority at our meetings. But, sir, this is not, I say emphatically this is not, a representative assembly: and Messrs. Crawford and Maidment will do well to remember that being servants, not of the Justices, but of the local community, they cannot continue to turn a deaf ear to public opinion. Most of us can call to mind the taunt offered to the late Conservative Ministry before they resigned office by one of their opponents. It was jeeringly proposed, I think, to transfer the Treasury Bench, with a certain inscription, to be exhibited at the British Museum. That taunt, as we know, proved in the end to have been undeserved. But, sir, it is a taunt which may easily be adapted to Mr. Crawford's present position. Notwithstanding repeated censures from a controlling body composed largely of his friends, Mr. Crawford we see clings, with a remarkable tenacity, to an appointment in which he clearly does not enjoy the public confidence, and of which he declared in July 1866 (I can be precise as to date) declared he would not take a fresh lease if he were offered the Governor's salary for his services. This is not a pleasant spectacle; and there should be an end of it, for his own sake as for the sake of the distinguished service to which he has the honour to belong. It is not desirable, sir, that any individual in the community should be able, with just and withering sarcasm, to point to the municipal cart, as a cart for the honour and gain of driving which a member of the Bombay Civil Service hardens his heart against the suggestions of his better self, and casts from him, as he would an old garment, the traditional instincts and feelings of his class. (Applause.)

Mr. Pratt then resumed his seat, but no one rising to second his motion, he said—Will none of the gentlemen who have so strongly spoken to me on the subject, regarding which I have proposed a resolution, have the courage and independence to second that resolution?

After a pause,

The Chairman said—As no one has risen to second the proposition which has just been laid before the Bench by Mr. Pratt, and in order to avoid its being said, as was remarked on a recent occasion, that the official members of the Bench reserved their speeches till a late period of the meeting, I shall, putting aside altogether Mr. Pratt's letter—which I do not suppose for a moment the Bench would dream of adopting as the expression of their opinion on the question we are met here to discuss to-day—I shall venture to suggest to the Bench a course which I think would be more in accordance with its dignity, and with its sense, frequently expressed, of the gratitude due to the Commissioner for many and able services rendered to the Municipality —(applause)—of its sense of what is due to itself under the implied censure contained in the Government letter we are now considering. I shall propose that a Committee of the Justices be appointed to draft a letter, to be sent in reply to the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, and submitted for the approval of the Bench at an early meeting. (Hear, hear.) I do not propose to nominate that Committee now, because I think the great advantage we shall derive from a discussion such as we are likely to have should be to elicit the views of the Bench, and find out those gentlemen who express themselves most in accordance with the general opinion on the subject, and therefore I prefer to reserve the nomination of the Committee till the close of the debate; but in the meantime I will propose that a Committee be appointed to draft a reply to the Government letter. I think it is very necessary that a reply should be sent to the Government letter, for I think it is very clear that when the Government letter was drafted Government was in very imperfect possession of the facts as regards the position of the Bench of Justices to the Municipal Act of 1865. Many points contained in the letter of Government go to show this, and one in particular which I will read to the Bench just to show how imperfectly the Government was informed upon the subject. It is with respect to the independent audit of accounts; the letter says:—"The very stringent provisions of section 36 with respect to independent audit have not, it is believed, been made use of." Now, it is very well known to every member of the Bench that this independent audit has been carried out every year during which the Act has been in force, and the report sent to Government, as well as to the Municipality; and that is one of the many points on which the Government should be set right. Another point I think to which the Bench should request the attention of Government is this—that if the Bench are responsible for the working of the Municipal administration under the Act, the position of the Government to the Executive of the Municipality is one of no less esponsibility. (Hear, hear.) If the Bench have come to the conclusion that there are defects in the Act, and difficulties in the working of the Municipality under the Act, the responsibility of setting things right devolves upon the Government to remedy these defects and improve the administration, and as soon as their attention is called to it by the Bench the responsibility is shared; and all the Bench have done is to ask the Government to come in and assist the Municipality in putting an end to the evil. But it seems to me that a direct challenge has been thrown out to the Bench, viz., that they should undertake the enquiry themselves; and although I think it is likely to be managed more efficiently, more satisfactorily, and, in fact, altogether much better and more quickly, by a Government Commission than by a Municipal Committee, yet, as the Government thinks it rests with the Bench to point out the precise alterations necessary to remedy the defects, I think the Bench should accept the challenge, and I am quite sure there is public spirit enough in the Bench to undertake the enquiry and carry it out as far as it legally can. (Applause.) No doubt the Committee appointed by the Bench, having no legal status, and being only able to obtain voluntary witnesses to come before it, would be in a position of less power to conduct the inquiry than a Commission appointed by Government; but, as we have been challenged to undertake it, we must. I think we should accept it. When I say that there is public spirit enough in the Bench to stimulate it to the work, I think I need only point to the labours of the Finance Committee two years ago to show that there are many here capable of entering on such a work and carrying it to a satisfactory conclusion, if, in doing so, they are only supported by the rest of the Bench, and have that amount of information afforded to them which was so freely granted to the Finance Committee. (Applause.) As to the minor point in connection with this question, having regard to what has been suggested by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, that the Committee should be paid, I think if the Committee is appointed it should work gratuitously. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be a very bad precedent indeed to introduce a system of payment for serving on a Municipal Committee, and it would involve the Bench in a great deal of unnecessary expense. (Hear, hear.) If a paid Committee were to be appointed there would probably be considerable competition as to who should serve on it—a competition which, I think, would be exceedingly undesirable. To divide our labours I would propose that there should be not only a Committee appointed to draft a reply to the letter from Government, but I would also propose that three small Committees of the Bench, of five members each, should be appointed—one to consider the constitution of the Bench, and the relations of the Municipal Commissioner, and that of the executive generally, to Government; the second to consider financial questions, namely, the collection and incidence of taxation, and the audit of the Municipal expenditure; and the third the question of the improvement of the Municipal Act in regard to those provisions which relate to sanitation. And I think that gentlemen of special acquaintance with the subject will volunteer for these Committees. I think we ought not to underrate the importance of the question we have now to determine, still less ought we to allow ourselves to be influenced in the discussion of the question by any personal feeling which—most unfortunately, I think—has been introduced into the discussion to-day. (Hear, hear.) Whenever personal and public questions are introduced together, both I think are prejudiced to the detriment of the public, and so it would be found would be the case in Bombay. I am exceedingly sorry that a personal question has been introduced and allowed to throw its shadow over the public question; but the importance of the public question cannot, I think, be overrated. We may say that Bombay is the freest Municipality in India, and in Bombay the question of Municipal self-government is being tried under conditions more favourable to liberty than in any Municipality in India; and if we, the Municipality of Bombay, give out and let it be understood that we shrink from the issue put by Government and do not accept the challenge, we shall strike a very serious blow to a matter which I have very much at heart, and which very many of us have at heart—the development of free Municipal institutions in India. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—Does the Chairman intend to hand over to one of the committees which he proposes to appoint the heads of enquiry which I have proposed in my resolution? If that is the case I am quite satisfied, and will withdraw what I was about to propose.

The Chairman—Well, I may tell Mr. Sorabjee that, as far as I am personally concerned, I should say frankly no, for I think most of the questions he proposes to raise have been already dealt with by the report of the Finance Committee and by the report of the Committee of the Legislative Council. For my own part, speaking personally, I see no reason why the same ground should be gone over again. There may be one or two grounds that were not included, but as for adopting all Mr. Sorabjee's propositions, for my own part I will say that I will not include these heads. (Hear.)

Mr. Sorabjee—Then I will propose my own resolution. The Chairman then moved:—

"That the Finance Committee be appointed a Committee to draft a reply to the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1106 of 1869, for submission to the Bench and its next meeting as proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Joynt, and carried."

"That Committees of the Bench be appointed as under:

1. To consider and report on the constitution of the Bench, and its relation to the executive officers of the Municipality and the relations of the Bench and its officers to Government.

2. To consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure and the incidence and collection of taxation may be improved.

3. To consider and report how the provisions of the Municipal Act as to sanitation may be amended.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded the motion.

Dr. Joynt, in supporting the motion, said he had long been of opinion that the Bench was quite adequate to the work which had been given to them to do without asking Government to appoint a commission of outsiders. If the members of the Bench could be so very eloquent and glib in their talk and used so many polysyllables about the wants of the Municipality, surely they might very reasonably suggest to Government a remedy for the evils that existed? In place of proceeding to do so, at the last three or four meetings of the Bench, they had had several panacea brought forward, but nothing practical had been done. On the last occasion of their meeting for the non-despatch of business—(laughter)—there had been one panacea and there was another. There were some brilliant speeches, but what was put forth was not sustained, and on the *ipse dixit* of one individual the Bench were told that the hardworking Finance Committee were not deserving of their thanks. For himself, he was quite independent, and he might say he cared for neither party; but he objected to the personal attack that had been made that day, and although the well considered phrases they had listened to sounded so very well, the Bench should recollect that what they had been asked to do was to rush to Government and sacrifice two of their officers, who, if the recommendations of the Finance Committee were correct, were certainly most worthy of the thanks of the Bench. (Applause.) As to this enquiry, it might be in the recollection of the Bench that he had spoken once or twice before on the subject, and that he was totally opposed to having any outsiders interfering with the management of the Municipality. If they had the talent of getting into a slough why should they not put their shoulders to the wheel and get out of it again by themselves. If they were conscious of their position and knew that something must be done, let them face the difficulties and propose some reasonable remedy.

The Chairman asked if any other Justice wished to address the Bench, if not he would move the motion.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—The Chairman having stated that he does not propose to hand over to one of the committees which he intends to move for the heads of the enquiry of which I have given notice to the Bench, I beg leave to propose my resolution in the way of amendment upon the Chairman's proposal: I beg to propose—

"That a Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to inquire and report on the under-noted subjects connected with the working of the Municipality of Bombay, from July 1865 to the present time:—

"1st. It appearing from statements laid by the Controller of Municipal Accounts before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider and report on the Municipal Loan Bill, that the Municipal Commissioner had spent between the 1st of July 1865 and 31st December 1868 a sum amounting to Rs. 17,92,586 (seventeen lacs, ninety-two thousand, five hundred and eighty-six) or thereabouts over and above the Municipal revenues realised during the same period, and the Select Committee of the Legislative Council having remarked thereon that—'it is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act'—the Committee of the Bench to inquire and report on the particular instances in which the Municipal Act had thereby been infringed, distinguishing all cases in which such infringement was unavoidable from those for which no good reason can be assigned.

"2nd. To inquire what public works have been undertaken between July 1865 and the present time, by the Municipal Commissioner without previously obtaining the sanction of the Bench of Justices, and without submitting to them, the estimates of costs, and also without asking the Bench to make due provision for the payment of such works.

"3rd. To inquire whether, in addition to public works, any other expenditure on a scale sufficient to affect the financial position of the Municipality was incurred between July 1865 and the present time, without the sanction of the Bench of Justices, and without making due provision for the payment of the same.

"4th. With reference to the admission made by the Municipal Commissioner in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that the Municipality had to pay 25 per cent. more than the market value for labour and materials in 1867 owing to the practice of deferring payments, the Committee of the Bench to inquire whether or not this practice resulting in considerable losses to the Municipality in 1867, or at any other period between July 1865 and the present time, arose from negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Act regarding the raising of necessary funds by consent of the Bench of Justices, previous to undertaking any public work or other heavy expenditure.

"5th. If it be found that Municipal works were undertaken and other expenditure incurred without the sanction of the Bench, the Committee to report whether the Controller of Municipal Accounts has or has not fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by the Municipal Act, in order to check such expenditure; and generally to inquire whether he has or has not effectually supervised the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund according to the requirements of the Act.

"6th. The Municipal Commissioner having stated before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council that a sum of Rs. 3,24,404 (three lacs, twenty-four thousand, four hundred and four) will probably be irrecoverable out of the outstanding dues for 1866, 1867, and 1868, the Committee to ascertain whether the loss accruing to the Municipality in these three years is limited to the above sum or has been considerably more.

"7th. With reference to the Municipal Commissioner's memorandum, dated the 28th November 1868, on the subject of the outstanding balances of the Municipality, submitted to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the Committee of the Bench to inquire whether the accumulation of outstanding dues was due to any defect in the Municipal Acts, as alleged by the Municipal Commissioner, or whether it had been caused chiefly by inefficient supervision or negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner.

"8th. To inquire whether between July 1865 and the present time any, and what, losses have been incurred by the Municipality through defalcations or misappropriation on the part of Municipal servants employed in the Assessment and Collection Departments.

9th. Whether any books or accounts exists in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, showing the levy of the hallalcore cess for the year 1866, and whether from the want of such books or accounts a *prima facie* case exists for supposing that large sums of money on this account have been made away with."

This is the resolution which I propose as an amendment to Mr. Scoble's proposition, and in support of the amendment I will say a few words. Since Government have refused to appoint a commission to enquire into the affairs of our Municipality, we have no other course left but to undertake the work ourselves, trusting that when it is completed, Government, seeing the causes which have brought our municipal affairs into confusion, will think fit to provide adequate remedies. I believe it to be the unanimous wish of the members of this Bench, representing all shades of opinion, that an enquiry into the working of the Municipality should take place, and it is with the view of bringing to the notice of the Bench the points on which, in my humble opinion, the enquiry should be at first directed that I have given notice of my intention to move the resolution now on the table. My object in bringing forward this resolution is to show that, however desirable it may be to improve the present Municipal Acts in some respects, these do not have very little to do in bringing about the financial embarrassment in municipal affairs now to be our great and chief difficulty at present. For bringing our municipal affairs to this state, I believe the Municipal Commissioner, and next to him the Controller of Municipal Accounts, are mainly responsible. I say this after carefully considering the working of the Municipality since Mr. Crawford took charge of it in July 1865, and also after having served as a member of your Finance Committee when, for the first time, a department is newly organized, the head of it requires every allowance to be made for first shortcomings, and no one can deny that our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, has been treated most liberally and fairly in this respect by the Bench. But after showing every consideration to Mr. Crawford, and putting the most favourable construction on his acts, it seems that we are never to arrive at the end of our troubles under his administration. It is only eighteen months ago since Mr. Maxwell's Finance Committee, after a vast amount of labour, and after enhancing in several ways Mr. Crawford's calculations of the then Municipal deficit, gave this Bench the assurance that a loan of six lacs of rupees would suffice to put our Municipal affairs in order. The committee were right in their views as matters stood eighteen months ago, and if since the days of Mr. Maxwell's Committee there had been no more mal-administration on the part of the Municipal Commissioner or the Controller of Municipal Accounts, I would be the last person to rake up old matters; but we have since then had further complications, further over-expenditure of Municipal funds, and fresh investments of Municipal money without the sanction or knowledge of the Bench. The result is that according to the accounts submitted to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council the Municipal deficit has run up again, and was estimated to amount on 31st December last to Rs. 11,28,102 (eleven lacs, twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and two), and a loan of fifteen lacs is required to pay off this deficit and provide a working capital of about 3½ lacs of rupees. These facts do not require much argument to show the mismanagement of the Municipal department, and I think that the time has now arrived when the Bench should either boldly do its duty, or submit to the ignomy of having the Municipal trusts taken out of its hands by Government. It is not alone by over-expenditure or unauthorised expenditure that Mr. Crawford has brought the Municipality into trouble, but a lax system has prevailed in the departments of assessment and collection, the evil consequences of which, I am afraid the Bench has yet to feel. When I sent the notice of my resolution to Mr. Leathes two weeks ago, I was not aware that this matter would come up immediately. But the publication of the extracts from the forthcoming annual report of the Municipality, which the Justices must have received two days ago, convinces me that Mr. Crawford is aware that an exposure regarding the working of his Assessment and Collection Departments would take place some day, and therefore he is desirous of anticipating it as much as possible. Some of the gentlemen present here will remember that the subject of the outstanding balances of the Municipality engaged a considerable share of the attention of the Finance Committee and also of the Bench in the latter half of last year. Out of over twenty-five and a half lacs of outstanding dues nearly fifteen lacs were got in by the 30th November, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,78,061 to recover. I beg the Justices to bear this sum of Rs. 10,78,061 in mind. Captain Hancock, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider the Municipal Loan Bill gives his evidence, based on the material supplied to him by the Municipal Commissioner for that purpose, and says—"The outstanding dues calculated up to the 31st December 1868 amount to Rs. 10,78,061, of which Rs. 3,23,404 are probably irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 7,54,557, of which nearly 1½ lac are probably recoverable before the 1st of January 1869, and the remainder in the first quarter of 1869." These are Capt. Hancock's words. This figures were verified afterwards by the Controller of Accounts, Mr. Maidment. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, acting on this information, and after deducting the sum estimated by the Municipal Commissioner as irrecoverable, write in very precise language that the "total assets expected to be recovered for the current (1868) and past years are estimated at Rs. 8,35,234 (eight lakhs, thirty-five thousand, two hundred and thirty-four)." But it appears now from the memorandum circulated among the Justices the day before yesterday, that Mr. Crawford would ignore the correctness of the accounts laid before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council. He had not on 31st December last Rs. 8,35,234 of Municipal assets to realize as calculated by the Select Committee. Since the accounts laid before the Select Committee were made up, Mr. Crawford has collected up to 31st March 1869 Rs. 3,40,479 on account of these outstandings, and he tells us that on 1st April 1869 he had only Rs. 1,82,890 more to collect. Now these two sums put together make Rs. 5,23,369, against Rs. 8,35,234 shown to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council as the recoverable balance of outstandings. If Mr. Crawford's last figures are now to be accepted, it is clear that the Municipal Treasury is again worse by Rs. 3,12,090 (three lacs and twelve thousand), and that wrong statements of accounts were placed before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Government in December last—statements on which the Select Committee relied and based their report. Mr. Crawford has not given the Bench a word of explanation regarding this serious discrepancy. In his memoradum just circulated he writes as if he knew nothing about the figures which were submitted to the Select Committee, and also to the Bench more than once. He strikes out at once from the estimate of dues about Rs. 3,12,000, in addition to Rs. 3,24,000 for irrecoverable debts, or 6,36,000 rupees in all, and yet takes credit to himself that the outstanding have been got in well, and that the remaining balance is now so small. I trust that to-day, before the meeting is over, the Bench will insist on Mr. Crawford giving some explanation of this matter. Mr. Crawford has also submitted to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and afterwards to the Bench, his memorandum, dated 28th Nov. 1868, on what he calls the "accumulation of outstanding balances" of the Municipality. I cannot help expressing an opinion that the reasons which Mr. Crawford assigns for the large accumulation of outstandings on 31st December last are not worth the paper on which they are written, and I hope that this matter will undergo the most searching investigation at the hands of the Committee which I propose. In Mr. Crawford's memorandum the Municipal Acts are sought to be made the scapegoat for what really has been individual negligence. Mr. Crawford has specified the causes of the accumulation of outstandings to (1) "legislative blunders;" (2) to "impracticable clauses" inserted by the Bench in Act IV. of 1867; and (3) to untimely attempts to economise. But I think that a thorough examination of this subject will show that not one of the causes mentioned by Mr. Crawford is correct. These accumulations commenced in the year 1867, for on the 31st December 1866 they were at only the moderate figure of Rs. 2,80,680, and the Municipal Act in force up to that period was the much abused Act 2 of 1865. Any "legislative blunder" in that Act certainly did not interfere with Mr. Crawford's collections to any appreciable extent up to 31st December 1866. In subsequent Municipal legislation, that is, in Act IV. of 1867, Mr. Crawford complains that "impracticable clauses" were inserted by the action of the Bench of Justices. These clauses enact that whenever the owners of houses give the lists of their tenants to the Municipal Commissioner, the Police and Lighting Rates and Halalcore Cess may be levied from the occupiers instead of the landlords. Now, I cannot say that I am in favour of these sections, but Mr. Crawford cannot bring them forward to maintain that his large outstandings are attributable to them, because in the year 1867 the owners of only 1,357 properties in Bombay availed themselves of these clauses, and in last year owners of about 200 houses only asked that their tenants' names be substituted for their own. When we see how few people made any use of these sections in Act IV. of 1865, and further, when we know that the rates are leviable in advance, half yearly instead of quarterly as before, we see at once that the non-realization of Municipal revenues to so large an extent cannot be ascribed to any defect in Act IV. of 1867 as alleged by Mr. Crawford. Nor do I think that the reduction of wards had anything to do with the matter. When attention was drawn in the middle of last year to the large accumulations of outstandings, this Bench, at the recommendation of the Finance Committee, at once sanctioned the employment of a large number of extra receivers, and thereby, as I have already stated, about fifteen lacs of rupees were got in, in course of about five months, but the large balance left unrealized at the end of the year cannot but create a suspicion in any mind experienced in such matters that a very large portion of this balance would be lost to the Municipality owing to want of timely action towards realization or by misappropriation on the part of Municipal subordinates. There is one more subject to which I must allude before leaving the resolution in the hands of the Bench. It is with reference to the Controller of Municipal Accounts. Mr. Maidment's administration of the department has been commented on at meetings of this Bench more than once and by more than one member. Mr. Maxwell's Finance Committee gave it as their opinion that he had not exercised that control over expenditure which "the committee consider the Controller ought to exercise, and which appears to have been contemplated by the framers of the Act." These are the words from the report of the committee. But matters have not improved since then. Mr. Maidment has acted throughout more as a subordinate of Mr. Crawford than an independent officer as required by the Municipal Act. The Controller's countersignature is necessary upon all cheques drawn against the municipal fund, and he can refuse his countersignature to any cheque drawn by the Commissioner, reporting the same, with full reasons, to the Justices and to the Government. I do not remember a single instance of his making use of this authority given to him by the Act, this authority being the only way by which it is possible to prevent money passing out of the municipal treasury without the sanction of the Bench of Justices, who are the guardians of the fund. Section 35 of the Municipal Act says that "no new work or series of works not provided for in the Budget, the estimated cost of which shall exceed five hundred rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Justices previously obtained." This section of the Act has been repeatedly infringed, without a necessity, without even a reason, and yet we have never heard of the Controller refusing payment for such unauthorised expenditure. These unauthorised and unprovided-for outlays have gone a great way towards producing that confusion regarding money payments, which at times, according to Mr. Crawford's own confession, has caused the Municipality to pay 25 per cent. more for labour and materials than other people. Had Mr. Crawford found in Mr. Maidment a real instead of a nominal Controller, the affairs of the Municipality would not have become so bad as they are. I think that Mr. Maidment has also been wanting in the proper discharge of his duties with regard to general supervision over the receipts of the Municipality which the Act requires of him. I met with one instance of this in connection with the wheel-tax defalcation enquiries in October last, which I believe may be taken as a representative case regarding the supervision exercised by him, but I need not trouble the Bench with its details, although I shall be prepared to bring it forward before the committee of the Bench. With these observations I beg to leave my resolution in your hands. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the amendment. A sort of challenge had, he said, been thrown out to the Bench by Mr Pratt, at the commencement of the proceedings, when he asked if there was any independent member of the Bench who would have the courage to second the resolution. Now, he did not yield one iota in independence to any member of the Bench—(laughter) —but he did not accept the challenge because he thought the motion was premature. He thought Mr. Pratt ought to have waited to see the result of the resolution for the appointment of the Committee which his friend Mr. Sorabjee had asked for, and which he heartily seconded. Let an independent Committee be appointed to inquire into the different matters distinctly and fully specified in the heads of inquiry which, after careful investigation and study, Mr. Sorabjee had framed. It would then be competent for Mr. Pratt to bring on his motion. The enquiry was highly necessary. Government having declined to take the initiative he thought they should enter into the enquiry themselves by appointing a Committee. He was sorry the Chairman was opposed to Mr. Shapoorjee's heads of inquiry. They were all right and proper, and eminently deserving of the closest scrutiny, and he

BIRDS ON THE GUANO ISLANDS.

A WRITER in the *New York Times*, who in a letter of several columns tells the story of "Life on a Guano Island," thus speaks of the feathered population in the country of his exile:—"Among the chief objects of interest on Baker's Island to a visitor are the birds, and they are well worthy of study. During the first night of my stay on this forlorn spot it seemed at times as if the house was besieged by innumerable tom-cats; then the tumult resembled the suppressed bleating of goats, and I heard noises as of bats grinding teeth in rage; again it was the querulous cooing of doves; and soon the chorus was strengthened by unearthly screams, as of ghouls and demons in mortal agony. But on going forth into the darkness to learn the cause of this infernal serenade, all was apparently calm and serene, and the radiant constellation of the Southern Cross, with the neighbouring clouds of Magellan, looked me peacefully in the face, while from another quarter of the heavens the Pleiads shed their 'sweet influence' over the scene. The most quiet time of night with the birds is about daybreak, when they seem to subside into 'cat-naps,' preparatory to the labours of the day. By day many of the birds range on tireless wing over leagues of ocean, in quest of fish. But still the number of those that remain about the island is so great as to defy computation, and as you pass through their haunts in some places the rise in such clouds as actually to darken the air above you. The eggs of some of the birds are of fine quality, and are much esteemed by the Americans as well as the Hawaiians on the island. Those of a bird called the *au-e-ko* are most valued. This name is an imitative word, derived from the cry of this restless creature, and is applied to it by the Hawaiians, who have quick intuitions in onomatopoetic matters. Regard to moral character, the birds of Baker's Island may be divided into two classes—those which make an honest living, and those which are robbers. The gannet stands at the head of the respectable birds, and is a thrifty and honest citizen of the air. The representative of the thievish class is the frigate-pelican, or man-of-war hawk (*tachypetas aquilus*). This bird has a dense plumage of gloomy black, a light, wiry body, that seems made for fleetness, and wings of even greater spread than the gannet's. Its tail is deeply forked, its bill is long, sharp, and viciously hooked. Audubon regards the frigate-bird as superior, perhaps, in power of flight to any other. It never dives into the ocean after fish, but will sometimes catch them while they are leaping out of the water to escape pursuit. It is often content to glut itself with the dead fish that float on the water, but it depends mostly for a subsistence upon robbing other birds. It is interesting to watch them thus occupied. As evening comes on these pirates may be seen lying in wait about the islands for the return of the heavily-laden fishing-birds. The smaller ones they easily overtake and compel them to disgorge their spoils; but to waylay and levy blackmail upon those powerful galleons, the gannets, is an achievement requiring strategy and address. As the richly-laden gannet approaches the coast of his island home, he lifts himself to a great height, and steadily oars himself along with his mighty pinions, until he sees his native sands extending in dazzling whiteness below. Now sloping downwards in his flight, he descends with incredible velocity. In a moment more he will be safe with his affectionate mate, who is awaiting his return to the nest. But all this time he is watched by the keen eye of the man-of-war hawk, who has stationed himself so as to intercept the gannet in his swift course. With the quickness of thought the hawk darts upon him, and, not daring to attack boldly in front, he plucks him by the tail and threatens to upset him, or he seizes him at the back of the neck and lashes him with his long wings. When the poor gannet, who cannot manœuvre so quickly as his opponent, finds himself pursued, he tries to buy his ransom by surrendering a portion of his fishy cargo, which the hawk, swooping down, catches before it has had time to reach the earth. If there is but one hawk this may be a sufficient toll, but if the unwieldy gannet is set upon by a number of these pirates, he utters a cry of real terror and woe, and rushing through the air with a sound like a rocket in his rapid descent, he seeks to alight on the nearest point of land, well knowing that when once he has a footing on *terra firma* not even the hawk dare come near him. The man-of-war hawk is provided about its neck and chest with a dilatable sack, of a blood-red colour, which it seems to be able to inflate at pleasure. On calm days, about noon, when the trade wind lulls, giving place to a sea breeze that gently fans the torrid islands, these light feathery birds may sometimes be seen at an immense height balancing themselves for whole hours without apparent motion on their outstretched vans. Whether they are able to increase their specific levity by inflating their pouches with a gas lighter than the atmosphere, or whether they 'are sustained by the uprising column of heated air that comes in on all sides from the ocean, is a question I am unable to answer. While floating thus, this bird has its pouch puffed out about its neck, giving it the same appearance as though it had its throat muffled in red flannel."

THE POPE AND THE PATRIARCH.

A FEW weeks ago it was announced that the Pope had sent some eminent persons to the Patriarch of Constantinople, to invite him to the great Vatican Council. The Greek papers now state that His Holiness has also honoured the Patriarch of Alexandria with a similar summons. At the time appointed the Papal plenipotentiary, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Alexandria, accompanied by three other clergymen, presented himself before the Patriarch, when, after an exchange of compliments, a colloquy took place with which great liberties are taken for the purpose of condensation—but the following familiar version of which shall fairly represent the original:

Roman Catholic Bishop—Most Venerable, I am commanded to hand you a Brief inviting the occupant of this Patriarchal Throne to the Œcumenical Council.

Patriarch—Do the contents of the Brief agree with those of the Encyclical of the most Blessed Pope of Old Rome?

Bishop—They do.

Patriarch—The desire of His Holiness for the union of all the Churches of Christ is excellent. We too, of this ancient apostolic and glorious Throne of St. Mark, have always offered up fervent prayers for the same end. But here the community between us ends; all beyond is delusion and discord. We cannot accept this Brief, for three reasons: First, it denies the equality which exists among the holy Churches of God, and abolishes their independence, proclaiming that Rome holds sway over other Churches equally self-governing. Secondly, the Pope gives us to understand that salvation is to be obtained exclusively in Rome; whereas the energy of Divine grace has operated, and does operate, throughout the globe. In the third place, the Pope intimates that he assembles the Council on the Festival of the Immaculate Conception—a dogma wholly unknown to the Church, a recent innovation, and by no means a solitary one. But why pursue the subject further? If the Holy Pope of Old Rome sincerely desires the pacification and unity of the whole Church, then let him, as a brother, and as an equal among equals, put himself in communication with the other holy Patriarchs, and with them take counsel respecting the methods best calculated for securing the end in view; although the best of all methods would be to adopt the course to which history points, and to approximate the modern institutions of Rome to those of more primitive times. But not acting on this principle, His Holiness will labour in vain, and only further widen the breach which already separates us.

Bishop—The Holy Father summons this Council as head and sovereign over the Church, and successor of the blessed Apostle Peter; but I am not come to discuss.

Patriarch—Be it so; but we do not yield to such pretensions, which are at variance with the received teaching of the Church, of which Christ only is the head.

Bishop—But you know that your Church is the See of the Apostle Mark, who was consecrated Bishop of Alexandria by the blessed Peter. Besides, did not the great Athanasius appeal to Rome?

Patriarch—If the Bishop of Rome boast of St. Peter, he of Antioch has a still better right to do so, Peter having taught and acted as Bishop there before he did at Rome. The consecration of St. Mark by Peter makes no difference, for all the Apostles were equal in authority and dignity. Again, if Athanasius appealed to the Bishop of Rome, it was when he was under persecution, and as a suffering brother, to one able to help him—not to a superior.

Bishop—For such an end as unity should you not be a little less precise, and not stand so much on your dignity?

Patriarch—No; this is not a question of a form, but of a most important principle. But not to prolong this discussion, let me repeat once for all that, as this new attempt on the part of His Holiness the Pope has miscarried, it is necessary, if he sincerely desires the unity of the Universal Church, that he should write to the Patriarchs individually, and, acting in concert, endeavour to come to an understanding with them respecting the course to be adopted—renouncing every idea of domination and every dogma on which opinions may clash in the Church. By so doing his efforts might perchance be crowned with some degree of success.

The conversation here became ceremonious and complimentary, and in the end the Pope's Envoy retired with his attendants, carrying with them the rejected invitation.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentrating of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Housekeepers and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliden packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—rick Lane, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to Mr. Menist.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 25, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

JOHN B. GILL, M.D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward, Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all evidence of which the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times, I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKESPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES KELCEY.

Mr. Menist.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 29, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864. J. W. SPENCER.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station, Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 6 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes..... 8 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares..... 6 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 6 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 8 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit... 7 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 12th May 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at Rs. 11½d.	per Rs.
4	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 5/16d. ,,
3	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 3/16d. ,,
2	,,	,,	at Rs. 11 1/16d. ,,
1	,,	,,	at Rs. 10 15/16d. ,,
On demand			at Rs. 10¾d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight			at Rs. 10 13/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

OF FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..... 6 per cent.
6 do. ..... 5 ,,
3 do. ..... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance. No interest to be allowed above one Lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, one good Palanquin Shigram, nearly new, with a fine strong black Galloway, goes well in harness and saddle, makes a fine Dorcart horse. Price of the whole turn-out Rs. 650. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office. The horse or shigram will be sold separately if required.

FOR SALE some very nice Ice Chests with and without Drawers, to hold 100, 200 and 300 lbs. of Ice, the Drawer being in makes it very convenient. Bottles can be put in and cooled by the constant drip of the ice water. Apply to P. HAMILTON & Co.,
Lower Colaba.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ¾ inch; Angle Irons, ⅝ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Two received, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

A compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

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Bombay, 9th June 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman not requiring it longer.

A nearly new English-built Cab buggy with a fast-trotting chestnut Arab horse and a set of harness complete.

The horse or buggy will be sold separately if required.

A nearly new light palanqueen office shigram with lamps.

A first-rate Turn-out for sale.

The property of J. Jefferson, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A first-class miniature broughsam, by Black and Son with a pair of high caste, fast trotting, chesnut and grey Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.

The above to be sold together or separately and to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with amps, pole and shafts.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps, and pole, by Windower, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The Property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

3 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-seated Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

3 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

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Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th June, 1869.

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